

The Heritage Lodge

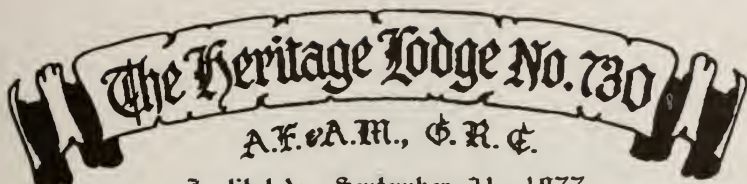
A. F. & A. M.

No. 730 G.R.C.



PROCEEDINGS

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PROCEEDINGS

Vol. 29 - 2006



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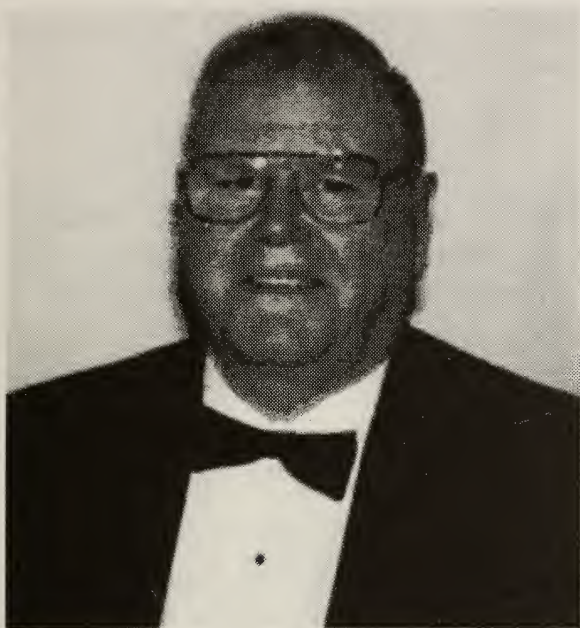
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DISCLAIMER

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VICTOR V. CORMACK
Worshipful Master – 2006

My journey through Masonry has been one of pleasure; in particular my time with The Heritage Lodge.

My sincere personal thanks and appreciation to the Members and Officers, and especially to our Secretary, Very Worshipful Brother Sam Forsythe, whose guidance and assistance is gratefully appreciated.

I congratulate the Officers of our Lodge and wish them success in the ensuing years.

I also wish future Worshipful Masters have the same enjoyable experience and satisfaction in the coming years.

Sincerely and fraternally,
Victor V. Cormack, Worshipful Master

R.W.Bro. VICTOR VARCOE CORMACK
Worshipful Master, 2006
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A.F. & A.M.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN ONTARIO 1792 TO PRESENT

**By STEVE J. PETERS, M.P.P.
Elgin-Middlesex-London
Minister of Labour, Province of Ontario**

**21st Annual Heritage Lodge Banquet
Scarborough Masonic Temple
Scarborough, Ontario**

I am grateful for the privilege to speak to you at this your 21st annual Heritage Lodge Banquet.

I bring you greetings and best wishes from Premier Dalton McGuinty and the Province of Ontario. I have just three political messages to deliver before I begin:

- 1. If you are an employer, please be a proponent of health and safety in the workplace – particularly young workers.*
- 2. If you are considering purchasing a new car, consider a Grand Marquis or a Crown Victoria.*
- 3. Support our farmers. Buy local, buy Ontario, buy Canadian.*

The Constitutional Act of 1791 established the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. In the case of Upper Canada, the province was to be administered by a Lieutenant Governor, a Legislative Council and an elected Assembly representing Upper Canada's 19 counties.

John Graves Simcoe was appointed our first Lieutenant Governor. His first duty was to choose a capital. His first choice was London but he was not supported. Most people favoured the site of Fort Toronto but instead he chose Newark as the political and administrative centre of the province.

October 23, 2003, I was sworn in as a Cabinet Minister for the Province of Ontario. I vividly remember my first Cabinet meeting in Room 275 – the Executive Chamber. What struck me when I first entered was the large 10'x20' painting which hangs on the west wall. It is entitled *The First Legislature of Upper Canada* by Frederick S. Challenger.

The painting depicts the opening of the first session of the first Parliament held in Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) on September 17, 1792.

This painting contains the image of not only our first political leaders and appointed officials but some of our first Masonic leaders: Simcoe, Jarvis, Brant, Cartwright, Hamilton Powell and White to name but a few.

The close connection between political leadership and Free Masonry is not just documented in the painting.

"This lower room was in fact the only convenient place where the (opening) ceremony could have been performed. Fort Niagara was in American territory, although the British flag still flew above it; there was no accommodation at Butler's Barrack's (sic) ... (and) Navy Hall was in course of construction."

"Major Smith will give directions to Captain Glasgow of the Royal Artillery to fire a Royal Salute when His Excellency Lt.-Gov. Simcoe goes to open the House of Assembly tomorrow morning on the 17th. A subaltern Guard of the 5th Regiment (is) to mount tomorrow morning at Freemason's Hall (sic)." *(for the origins of all quoted excerpts, please see the Bibliography at the end of this document)*

We may never know the exact location but we all should be extremely proud of the role that Masons played in the founding of our great province.

As early as 1793, concern was being expressed about the vulnerability of Newark because of its proximity to the United States. After a great deal of compromise and deliberation the decision was made to move to Toronto. Simcoe at this time renamed Toronto and designated the new capital as York.

"But a stone's throw from the waters of the bay to the south, and the forest to the north and east, while not far to the west there stood a grove of fine oak trees . . . The buildings faced westward and commanded a full view of the harbour in that direction."

This location is Front and Parliament Streets today.

Construction began in the summer of 1794 and it was not completed until 1797. The buildings were constructed of locally fired red brick and measured 29'x40'.

On the morning of April 26, 1813 an American invasion fleet of 14 ships entered and anchored in the harbour.

The Americans attacked on the 27th and in the course of their efforts, the Parliament was burned to the ground. The Americans took from the building the Speaker's wig, the flag that flew over the building and the ceremonial mace (the symbol of the Assembly's power).

The British retaliated and invaded Washington. As a result of their actions and fires, the citizens of the U.S. can credit us for the White House.

The mace was returned by the Americans in 1934 and it is on display today at Queen's Park. The flag is still located at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis.

The site today is home to a car wash and auto dealership. During a two week period in 2000, an archaeological dig occurred and remains of the burned buildings were discovered.

After much lobbying and negotiations the Province of Ontario on December 21, 2005 acquired the site in an exchange of land with the current owners. The historic site will remain in public hands for future generations.

The destruction left the Legislature without a home. The session for 1814 was opened in Jordan's York Hotel. It was the largest hotel in York and was situated at King and Parliament.

In 1815 the Legislature met in a private residence known as *the Lawn* at Wellington and York Streets. While sitting here the decision was made to construct a new building.

The new Parliament building was opened in 1820 on a site adjacent to the old site which had been burned by the Americans.

The Assembly met from 1829-1832 at the York Court House. While sitting here work commenced on the new Parliament buildings. These buildings opened in 1832 at a cost of 10,000 pounds.

The Union Act 1840 joined the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now called Canada West and Canada East, into a single legislative entity – The Province of Canada.

In uniting the two, the decision was made to locate the capital to a more central location, Kingston.

New buildings would have to be constructed so temporary accommodation was secured in the Kingston Hospital. The Legislature met here for the first meeting of the Assembly of the Province of Canada on June 14, 1841.

The choice of Kingston was not supported by all and in 1843 Governor General Bagot recommended relocation to Montreal. The move occurred and the second Parliament opened at St. Anne's Market in Montreal on Nov. 28, 1844.

On April 25, 1849, Governor General Lord Elgin signed the Rebellion Losses Bill. This was a very contentious bill and many people were outraged:

"At 8 o'clock thousands of excited Tories had assembled on the Champs de Mars where the Hon. George Moffatt, Col. Gully, and others spoke and denounced the Governor-General for having signed the Rebellion Losses Bill and urged the people to petition Her Majesty to recall him. But 'petitioning' did not suit the temper of the people and there was

something more sympathetic in the wild cry of 'fire, fire,' as the bells were heard sounding the alarm."

The Chamber was set on fire and much of the building including the archives and the library was destroyed.

Temporary accommodation was secured at Freemasons' Hall. Many members were concerned about the unstable political environment in Montreal and the decision was made to return to Toronto to the buildings on Front Street.

During the absence from Toronto, the Parliament building had become the home of the Insane Asylum. The troubled inmates were removed and the politicians returned.

The Assembly returned to Toronto in 1856 and met here until 1859 while new buildings were constructed in Quebec.

There was a great deal of debate as to where the capital would be located. Numerous locations were proposed. It became evident that a compromise had to be found.

The Governor General proposed that Queen Victoria should choose. His choice was Ottawa.

"Ottawa is the only place which will be accepted by the majority of Upper and Lower Canada as a fair compromise. With the exception of Ottawa, every one of the cities proposed is an object of jealousy to each of the others. Ottawa is, in fact, neither in Upper nor Lower Canada. Literally it is in the former; but a bridge alone divides it from the latter."

The Assembly met in Quebec from 1860-65. They then moved to Ottawa to the new parliament buildings from 1866-67. Confederation of July 1, 1867 led to the designation of Toronto as the Capital of the new Province of Ontario. The Ontario Legislature returned to the old Parliament buildings on Front Street. The site though was not popular and yearly operating expenses continued to rise.

"The annual expenditure for keeping these buildings in even decent condition, is so large in proportion to their extent that I considered it proper to call attention . . . to the necessity of constructing new buildings."

On January 4, 1880 Tully filed a report on the condition of the Parliament buildings. The report concluded:

"That the present buildings are totally unsuited to the requirements of the Province, and cannot be altered to meet the accommodation which is now urgently needed. It is, therefore, a matter of serious and unavoidable consideration whether the present buildings and site should not be abandoned, and new buildings erected elsewhere."

The fourth Parliament of Ontario opened . . .

"(the House) is of the opinion that no sufficient reason exists for incurring at the present time the large expenditure involved in the erection

of new Parliament and Departmental buildings, and that an opportunity should be afforded to the electors of pronouncing upon the question before the Province is committed to so large an expenditure . . .”

Originally, \$500,000 had been allocated to the new Parliament. Upon reviewing plans of numerous architects and tenders it was discovered that the estimate was not adequate. Lack of consensus lead to almost five years of debate. On March 18, 1885 a resolution was debated.

“The Government has pledged itself to proceed with the buildings, and they had come to the conclusion that their early construction was a necessity. They decided to secure the services of an architect and to have a new set of plans prepared. A careful deliberation as to who the architect should be resulted in the selection of Mr. Waite of Buffalo.”

“Mr. Fraser may rant in the House, but will even he have the effrontery to defend this favouritism in the use of the patronage which he holds as a trust, this unfair treatment of Canadian architects, this making a foreign rival a secret and interested judge?”

Construction finally began in 1886. After so many years of delay, costs rose and the Legislature had to appropriate additional money.

More than 60 men were employed on the construction site including 18 stone cutters, nine stone carvers, eight carpenters and 23 labourers.

Finally in 1893, Queen’s Park was ready for occupation. The final cost was \$1,250,000, about \$800,000 more than had been originally allocated.

On April 4, 1893 the building was officially opened.

Soon after opening, it became evident that more space for government was needed. In 1909, the north wing was added.

The west wing was gutted by fire on September 1, 1909, causing \$700,000 in damage. When the west wing was rebuilt, it was done in a fireproof manner. Today the west wing is marble and metal while the east wing and the chamber are oak.

Let me conclude with some Queen’s Park trivia:

- The building is affectionately known as the *Pink Palace*.
- The University Lunatic Asylum was located on the site until the 1860s. Rumour has it that part of the building was constructed on the old foundation.
- The circular window in the west tower was supposed to house a clock but it was never installed.
- 1934 – Mitch Hepburn rented Varsity Stadium to auction off the

fleet of government cars. He also thought the Archives was an unnecessary expense – J.J. Talman hid the collection.

- Televised sessions did not begin until the mid-1980s.
- At least three ghosts are said to haunt the building.
- Masonic Premiers: Arthur Hundy, Sir George Ross, Sir William Hearst, E.C. Dinney, George Howard Ferguson, George S. Henry, Mitchel Frederick Hepburn (a member of my mother lodge St. Davids 302), Gordon Conant, Harry Nixon, George Drew (his portrait clearly shows his 33 degree ring), Thomas Kennedy, Leslie Frost, William Davis, Frank Miller, Ernie Eves.
- *No cornerstone.*

Thank you for the opportunity to address you this evening. I say thank you to the members of Heritage Lodge for your dedication to preserving Masonic history here in the Province of Ontario. Have a fine evening.

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13 at 13

13 Charter Members and the First 13 Years of Oxford Lodge No. 76

by W.Bro. John F. Sutherland

W.M., Oxford Lodge No. 76

Woodstock Masonic Temple

March 25, 2006

INTRODUCTION

Travelling the world, our ancestors have covered the *four divisions of the globe*. In many cases those travels led to locations that they would call *home*. One home, the Town of Woodstock, formally came to be in 1851. Churches, businesses, factories and fraternal organizations became part of the landscape. Some have remained, some moved on, while others just faded away. The members of Oxford Lodge, echo the activities and actions of the many people who are a part of Woodstock and Oxford County.

On April 29, 2007, Oxford Lodge No. 76 will celebrate its 150th anniversary. Almost 1,500 Masons have been a part of our Lodge's history. From brethren who only have their first degree, to those who were Master of the Lodge, Grand Lodge Officers or even those who never missed a meeting. Since 1857 we have had Members of Parliament, a Member of the Provincial Legislature, one Senator, a number of mayors, as well as losing three brethren during the Great War.

The history of our first 150 years will be complemented with three books. Each book will cover a 50-year period. What we will attempt to do in this paper is to show where our 13 charter members came from, where they ended up, as well as what happened during our lodge's first 13 years.

Some made a name for themselves before coming to Woodstock, some made their mark here in town, while others moved on to make a difference elsewhere.

BACKGROUND

Woodstock has always been centrally located. In today's world, we are at the junction of the 403 and 401 Highways, being two hours from Niagra Falls, Sarnia, Windsor and 1½ hours from Toronto. Woodstock is on the Governor's Road where it crosses over the Thames River. The first major transportation route was the railway that came through town in 1854, from Toronto, and later going to Windsor.

The oldest community in the area is Ingersoll, which began to grow in the late 1700s. Masonically, King Hiram Lodge was begun in Ingersoll in 1802.

Although designated a potential townsite in 1798, Woodstock was not settled until 1800. Zacharias Burtch and his sons cleared 12.5 hectares (30 acres) and built the first log house along Dundas Street, on the present site of the Woodstock YMCA.¹ A direct descendent of Burtch, was recently a member and officer of Oxford Lodge, until being transferred to the U.S., one of many brethren to go south.

In 1836 there were 200 people living in the area of Woodstock; by 1844, Woodstock had a population of 940 with over 160 homes.

The local half-pay retired Naval Officers requested that the developing community of Woodstock should serve as the town seat, and in 1839, the courthouse was built in Woodstock due to the persuasion of Captains Andrew Drew, Peter Carroll and Philip Graham. A small jail had been in Ingersoll, for a number of years, but the decision to build a more formidable courthouse and jail in Woodstock, eight miles away, would shift much of the commerce and other activities to Woodstock.

On January 1, 1851, Woodstock became a town with the first meeting of the new town council in the Royal Pavilion Hotel on January 6 and 7.²

With a population of over 1,000 people, the need for a Masonic lodge in the Woodstock area had been discussed under the initiative of **John McWhinnie**.

Correspondence was exchanged with the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West (offices in Toronto). King Solomon's Lodge was instituted as No. 38 of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West on Dec. 22, 1852, in the town of Woodstock. King Solomon's Lodge was also warranted as No. 896, under United Grand Lodge of England register. The Mother Lodge of King Solomon's was St. John's Lodge, Carlton Place, which was John McWhinnie's mother lodge. The officers were installed and invested by some past masters of St. George's Lodge of London. When King Solomon's Lodge was instituted, George W. Whitehead was installed as the first Worshipful Master at the age of 62, and John McWhinnie was the lodge's first Secretary.

King Solomon's Lodge Charter Members

Whitehead, George W., St. Johns Lodge, Simcoe?

Barnes, John, Prince Edward 150, Lancashire, England

McWhinnie, John, St. John's, Carleton Place

Clark, John, St. Johns 214, Quebec

Woodcock, Ralph, A., King Hiram, Ingersoll, (Woodstock merchant)

Kintrea, James, Kilmo Limerick L, Elgin, Scotland

Green, Alexander, New Edinburgh Kilwinning, Edinburgh

Kellogg, Ebenezer, Jefferson Lodge, ?? illegible

Lapenotiere, William, Strict Observance, Hamilton

Dorman, Henry, King Hiram, Oxford W, Canada, (Ingersoll)

The first meetings were held at Henry Dorman's Inn. Before moving to Woodstock, Dorman had an inn and stable in Burford, where he had been an acquaintance of George Whitehead.

In 1855 a number of Lodges in Upper Canada or Canada West, had left the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West to form their own Grand Lodge of Canada under the leadership

of William Mercer Wilson. The members of King Solomon's Lodge in Woodstock would remain with the original Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, where Sir Allan Napier McNab was the Grand Master.

A second Woodstock Lodge, Oxford No. 56 was Instituted on April 29, 1857. The installing master was Very Worshipful Brother J. Harding, Grand Registrar, and a Past Master of St. George's Lodge of London. Eleven of the 13 Charter Members were from King Solomon's Lodge. Even though those members had separated from King Solomon's, the two lodges would work together sharing many things, most importantly their lodge room, as well, this new lodge would affiliate with McNab's Provincial Grand Lodge.

Our First Installation

Minutes of the Installation of the Office Bearers of the Oxford Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons Held in the Masonic Hall, Woodstock, County of Oxford 29 April 1857, Installed under a Dispensation Granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge Under the authority of Grand Lodge of England

Pro Tem Present

G.M.	V.W.Bro. J. Harding	St. George's	London
P.G.M.	W.Bro. J. Bennett	St. George's	London
G.S.W.	W.Bro. C. Kuhn	Simcoe	Simcoe
G.J.W.	W.Bro. J. R. Brown	St. George's	London
G.S.	W.Bro. F.R. Ball	King Solomon's	Woodstock
G.S.D.	W.Bro. Oliver	Unity	Paris
G.J. D.	John Carroll	Westminster	
G.I.G.	W.Bro. J. Long	Norfolk	Simcoe
G.Tyler	Bro.Ebenezer Kellogg	King Solomon's	Woodstock

Other Members of Oxford Lodge Present: V.W. Bro. G.W. Whitehead, Bro. W.P. Street, Bro. R.A. Woodcock, Bro. John VanVoorhis, Bro. John G. Carroll, Bro. C.H. Whitehead, Bro. J. G. Vansittart, Bro. J.A. Hamilton; King Solomon's Woodstock: Bro. Schyler Brown, Bro. J.W. Ferguson, Bro. William Warwick, Bro. Joseph Sudsworth, Bro. Andrew Ross,

Bro. George Forbes, Bro. Alexander Green, Bro. Thomas Scott, Bro. George A. Hicks (Flick); Unity, Paris: Bro. C. Westing,, Bro. Chaes, Bro. Horace Capron, and Bro. Flock from London.

The Grand Lodge was opened in the entered apprentice degree at 4:30 p.m. The authority appointing V.W.Bro. Harding officiating Grand Master was read. The secretary then read the dispensation from the provincial Grand Lodge authorizing the Installation of the Oxford Lodge.

The Grand Master then proceeded to install V.W.Bro. G.W. Whitehead as W.M. of the Oxford Lodge - The G.M. then required all Brethren not Past Masters to retire. The ceremony of installation of the W.M. was concluded, and the Brethren called into the Lodge again when Bro. W. Street was installed S.W., Bro. R. Woodcock J.W. Bro. C.H. Whitehead Treasurer, Bro. F. R. Ball as proxy for John Greig, Secretary, Bro. John G. Carrall as proxy for Jordan Charles, S.D., Bro. J. A. Hamilton J.D., Bro. J. B. VanVoorhis I.G., Bro. E. Kellogg Tyler. The Lodge closed in harmony at 5:20 p.m.³

With this ceremony Oxford Lodge would be Instituted as No. 56 on The Grand Register of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, but was not warranted with the United Grand Lodge of England.

CHARTER MEMBERS

Like many lodges, the charter members of this new lodge had not only various backgrounds, but had only been in Woodstock a short time.

George Washington Whitehead was born in New Brunswick in 1790, the son of Rev. Thomas Whitehead a Methodist minister. The Whitehead family moved to the Burford area in 1811. In 1813 at age 23 he opened the first store in Burford, close to Henry Dorman's establishments. With this General Store he would also become the first Post Master as well.

Thomas Horner established the first militia in Oxford on

22nd March, 1798. A reorganization of the Oxford Militia by Horner in 1824 gave the Command of the Burford Company to George Whitehead. In 1829, at age 39, he was appointed Capt. of the Burford Militia, with 64 men under his command.

One of the most crucial events that would change his life and others like him, occurred in 1833. Egerton Ryerson, the head of the Methodist Church, led clerics like Thomas Whitehead to now support Lt. Gov. Colbourne and therefore changing politically from Reformer to Tory. The remaining Episcopal Methodists saw Ryerson's move as a betrayal of their principals.

After the rebellion of 1837 Whitehead was promoted to Colonel for the work he had done in assisting Sir Allan Napier MacNab's men in stopping the rebellion in the Norwich area.

In 1848 Whitehead moved into Woodstock and became publisher of the Conservative *British American* newspaper. J.G.Vansittart, the son of Admiral Henry Vansittart, was the principal proprietor. At this point in time there were numerous papers in the area. Shortly after Whitehead's arrival on the scene there would be no more competition.

Whitehead was initiated into Masonry in St. John's Lodge, Simcoe, in April 1817 at the age of 27, when he was still in the Burford area. Whitehead's Masonic life was fairly quiet and did not come to the forefront until his arrival in Woodstock in 1848 at the age of 58. George was one of three charter members of King Solomon's Lodge to start this second Lodge in town.

With Sir Allan Napier MacNab as Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, Whitehead had been an active Grand Lodge Officer since the late 1840s.

John Greig was born on April 5, 1808, and received his early education in the Burgh school of Montrose, Scotland. On leaving the school, he assisted his father, who was assessor and collector of taxes in his native town, where John was trained in bookkeeping and accounts. Two years later he entered a law

office in Edinburgh, in which he remained for some years.

In 1833, he emigrated to upper New York State, where he acted as clerk for a year or more in a mercantile establishment in Chippewa, New York. In the fall of 1834 he visited Woodstock and decided to make the town his home, and soon after, opened a store in a house east of *Dundas Cottage*, at the entrance to Old St. Paul's Church. In a few years he relinquished that and other occupations and resumed the study of law in the office of Mr. Hughes in Woodstock, where he then practised as an attorney.

He was appointed Town Clerk, an office he held for 28 years. He was actively involved in the formation of the first Presbyterian Church here in 1837. Greig and 13 others met in the east end school house. Here, they establishment a congregation and would later erect the old Kirk on Graham Street. He had contributed his time and money for the establishment of the public library as well. John was initiated into King Solomon's Lodge in July 1855.

Francis R. Ball was born in 1827 in the Township of Niagara. During the Revolutionary War of 1776 his grandfather, Col. Mann Ball, joined the British service and held a commission in Butler's Rangers, serving until the close of the war, when he settled in Niagara. Francis was educated at the Niagara Grammar School and began the study of law with C. L. Hall of that town and completed it with Judge Burns of Toronto. He was admitted to the Bar in 1850 and then took up a practice in Woodstock. In 1856 he contested South Oxford in a federal election under the Liberal party. In 1863 he was appointed Clerk of the Peace and Crown Attorney.

Francis Ball, was part of a consortium that gave a sizable amount to the Railway Company. When completed it later became part of the Grand Trunk Railway which ran east to west from Toronto to Windsor.

His brother, the Rev. W. S. Ball, was the first pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church. Rev. Ball married Marianne

Brown, sister of George Brown of the *Globe*.

Charles H. Whitehead was a son of George W. Whitehead. Charles was born in the township of Burford in 1823. He spent his early years on the family farm and went to Hamilton and then Ingersoll where he worked as a clerk. In 1854 at the request of Col. Ingersoll, the County Registrar, he worked as deputy registrar, where he remained for 38 years.

Warren C. Street was a banker, **Ralph Woodcock**, the second of three charter members of King Solomon's Lodge and **Joseph Hamilton** were merchants in Ingersoll and Woodstock, respectively. Hamilton had been initiated into King Solomon's Lodge in May 1856. A third lawyer, **John G. Carroll**, was in partnership with Francis Ball. He was actively involved with the local Militia, being promoted as the adjutant in 1852. **Jordan Charles** and **Henry DeBlanchiere** entered themselves as *Esquire*. The former was a revenue inspector, while the latter had owned a sawmill in Sydenham (Burford Township) close to Henry Dorman and George Whitehead, before moving to Woodstock.

The final three charter members lived in close proximity to each other on the road leading north from Eastwood, which is just a couple of miles east of Woodstock. **John G. Vansittart** was the son of Admiral Henry Vansittart. The Admiral had been the highest ranking half-pay officer who had settled in the Woodstock area. John G. was the principle proprietor of the *British American* newspaper in the 1850s which was under the editorial control of George Whitehead. Vansittart was initiated into King Solomon's Lodge on April 1, 1853. **John B. VanVoorhis** was a lumber merchant and railroad contractor, being involved with the building of what would be the Grand Trunk Railway. His home was fairly close to that rail line. He was initiated into King Solomon's Lodge in June of 1854. The odd man out was **Ebenezer Kellogg**, who at the age of 65 was listed as a labourer, being a farmhand to a family that lived between Vansittart and VanVoorhis. Ebenezer was the brother

who, having been the third charter member of King Solomon's Lodge and tyler at King Solomon's Lodge, was asked to retain the same chair in Oxford Lodge. Ebenezer would be paid \$1 per night for his work as tyler. With the two lodges having two meetings per month on a regular basis, he was well paid, along with his work on the farm. Records indicate that he was initiated into a Jefferson Lodge, but no Grand Jurisdiction is indicated.

John Carroll, Charles Whitehead, Jordan Charles and Francis Ball were initiated in King Solomon's Aug. 16, 1853.

ON OUR OWN

The lodge's first meeting, conducted under its own authority, was one month later on May 13, 1857, when the Lodge was not opened until 8:45 p.m. Business of the meeting was one of organization:

RESOLVED: that the W.M., S. and J. Wardens and secretary be a committee to draw up a code of bylaws and report the same to the next meeting.

RESOLVED: that W.M. correspond with Bro. Richardson and Bro. Harding for the purpose of ascertaining the price of Lodge Collars, Jewels Etc.

RESOLVED: that Bro. Warwick (King Solomon's Lodge) be requested to procure for the Lodge buy a dozen Entered Apprentice Lamb Skin Aprons.

RESOLVED that the W.M., S.W. J.W. the secretary and Bros. Charles and Carroll be a committee to arrange with Bro. Norton in reference to the refreshments furnished at the installation of Lodge.

Communication from Oxford Lodge with King Solomon's Lodge on May 13 1857 stated:

RESOLVED: that the secretary correspond with King Solomon's and ascertain from that Lodge if the members thereof know of any reason why the application of John Turquand should not be received favourably.

At the following meeting dated June 10, 1857, it was stated

the secretary had been authorized by the W.M. and brethren of King Solomon's Lodge to say that they were not aware that any reason existed why Dr. Turquand should not be admitted into the Masonic Order.

Dr. John Turquand was then the first initiated member of Oxford Lodge. Dr. Turquand was born in Malta, on Feb. 25, 1815. In 1820, the family came to Canada, and located at York, where his father was chief clerk in the Receiver-General office. After the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, he became Receiver-General for a short time. John was a pupil at *The Old District School* which was run by Archdeacon Strachan. John spent three years at Upper Canada College, Toronto, when it opened in 1830. In 1836 he passed his medical exams at McGill College. His family's connections with Rev. Wm. Bettridge of St. Paul's church in Woodstock and Admiral Vansittart brought him to Woodstock, commencing his medical practice here, in September, 1837⁴. He would be the first president of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867. He was a member of Royal College of Surgeons, England, and of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh⁵.

Dr. Turquand's brother, Bertrand Turquand, who was 25 years his senior, was the Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge in Upper Canada from 1822 until his resignation in 1842.

GRAND LODGE UNION (Our Lodge's Perspective)

The September and October meetings of Oxford Lodge in 1857 centered around the upcoming meeting of Grand Lodge:

RESOLVED that the W. M. and either of the Wardens should be delegates from this Lodge at the approaching meeting of the G. L. and that they take the dispensation with them, but that they do not give up the dispensation without referring the matter to the lodge.

A Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada West was held on September 1857 wherein Whitehead was

appointed to the Board of General Purposes.

The following month Oxford Lodge's minutes indicate that *The W.M. (Whitehead) gave a short speech, narrated the proceedings of the late meeting of the P.G.L. and said that the dispensation of this lodge had been given up in accordance with other lodges throughout the Province and that this lodge was now working under a dispensation granted by Sir Allan N. McNab as G.M. of the Ancient G.L. of Canada*

In May of 1858, our minute book states *Communication from V.W.Bro. Ridout D.G.M. concerning the proposed arrangements contemplated Union of two Grand Lodges was read.*

RESOLVED that the communication from D.G.M. of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada dated May 21, instruct this lodge to be represented on the same grand lodge on the 2nd day of June and the correspondence between the D.G.M. of the ancient Grand Lodge and the Most Wor. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada on the subject of the reunion of the several Grand Lodges in Canada be approved of and that this lodge be accordingly represented.

Communication between the P.G.L. and the upstart Grand Lodge under Wm. Mercer Wilson was resumed and on the 14th of July 1858, the 3rd Communication of the Grand Lodge saw the beginning of the Union with McNab's Grand Lodge that had been renamed the *Ancient Grand Lodge*.

The Grand Lodge of Canada called off late in the afternoon of the 14th of July, and resumed at 7:30 p.m. The Grand Pursuivant announced that a deputation from the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada was awaiting admission.

The Grand Lodge of Canada was called to order. A deputation consisting of Right Worshipful Brothers T.O. Harrington, T.G. Ridout, S.B. Harmon and G.W. Whitehead from the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada, were introduced, and announced that the preamble and resolutions for union, had been unanimously adopted by the Ancient Grand Lodge.

Our *Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario* had now begun as the only Grand Lodge in Canada West.

The following business was brought to Oxford Lodge, concerning those meetings at Grand Lodge in Toronto:

The W.M. laid before the lodge his report on the Proceedings of the Grand lodge on the 14, 15 and 16th July at Toronto. - which was read by the sec. The dispensation in favour of this lodge was also read.

RESOLVED that the report now read be adopted and entered in the minutes.

RESOLVED that the W.M., the sec. and Bro. Turquand be a committee to report on the by-laws to the next R.C.

RESOLVED that the Treasurer, Secretary and Bros. Turquand and DeBlanquiere be a committee to receive into the accounts and make a general statement of the finances of the Lodge to the 14 July last and to report the same the next R.C.

The complete copy of the report of Amalgamation was handwritten into the minute book of the lodge and is an exact account that is also found in John Ross Robertson's volumes.

The districts within Grand Jurisdiction were redefined in 1861 and The Wilson District No. 3 was formed, with George Whitehead becoming the first District Deputy Grand Master in 1861.

Within those early years of developing a new Lodge and negotiating a new Grand Lodge, the members of Oxford went about to initiate and affiliate a number of new members. They also had the time to take care of some individual needs required by some of the members.

MEMBERS STORIES

During the same period an interesting series of events took place concerning Bro. Milligan, which shows how transient many people were. On March 14th of 1860, *Letter from White Pigeon Mich. in answer to one from sec. of this lodge as to standing of Mr. Wm. Milligan while there.*

On May 9th 1860, *Brother Milligan, having obtained his*

first degree and solicitous before leaving this country on having 2nd and 3rd degree conferred, an appl. was made for dispensation which was obtained by the Deputy District G.M.. Bro. Milligan then received his second and third degree that evening. It was then moved seconded and carried that Bro. Milligan be refunded 1/3 of his initiation fee to apply on dispensation fee.

The Lodge's first full participation in a Masonic Funeral took place in February of 1865. An emergent meeting was called to make arrangements for **Bro. John Andrew** - late of Beaver Lodge Strathroy and formerly a member of this lodge who requested a short time previous to his death that his body be buried by his Masonic Brethren in Woodstock

W.M. requested that the brethren should meet in the Lodge room at 3:30 next day, where they travelled to the Great Western Railway depot, received body of late Bro. Andrew from the cars and from then brought to church of England burial ground where it was interred with full Masonic honours, the brethren then return to lodge. They closed Lodge at 7 p.m.

For many people, Woodstock, like many towns, was a stopping point in their ongoing travels.

Bro. Robert W. W. Carrall, had a similar educational back-ground to John Turquand. He was born in 1837 at Carrall's Grove, near Woodstock He was educated at Trinity College, Toronto, though he did not graduate, and he later received his Medical Degree from McGill University in 1859. Dr. Carrall affiliated with Oxford on August 10, 1861. He practised for a short time in Woodstock. In 1862 he became a *contract* surgeon with the Union forces of the U.S.

In 1865 he moved to British Columbia, where he set up a practice in Nanaimo, then later moved to Barkerville. In the October 1868 election, he gained a seat on the Legislative Council, on which he served until 1871. In January 1870 Governor Anthony Musgrave, gave him a seat on the

Executive Council, and on April 20th he was appointed one of the three delegates to Ottawa to discuss the terms of British Columbia's union with Canada. In Ottawa, Carrall was the only delegate to have an interview with MacDonald. Shortly after British Columbia became part of the Confederation, Carrall was appointed to the Senate on Dec.31, 1871. His most notable achievement came in 1879, when he introduced the bill, which was later passed, to make the first day of July a public holiday by the name of *Dominion Day*.

Bro. Henry Smith was another doctor from Oxford Lodge who, after being initiated, passed and raised in 1862, left Woodstock to assist in the Civil War in the U. S. In late 1868 *a communication was received from Bro. Henry Smith wishing to be informed what his dues amounted to, also requesting that his demit be granted. The secretary having already replied to the letter giving the desired information at the same time stating that a demit will not be granted till arrears of dues were paid. No further action was taken in the matter.*

In December 1868, *a letter from Bro. Smith who had been suspended for non-payment of dues in the year 1863, was read, asking the lodge to remit him a portion of his dues on account of his long absence from Canada having served with the United States Army during the late American War. Bro. Stark having raised some objection to a demit being granted Bro. Smith under any circumstances, the matter was allowed to drop, on the understanding that the secretary communicate with R.W.Bro. Curtis. the D.D.G.M. asking him for his opinion and judgement in the matter.* There was no further communication from the D.D.G.M., so that was that.

MASTERS OF THE LODGE

During our introductory period six brethren would become Master of the lodge. George W. Whitehead took the reigns for our first two years, 1857-59, Jordan Charles 1860-61 and then again in '64, John Turquand 1862-63, then again in 1866-67, Homer Brown in 1865, Edward Burke in 1868 and E.

Farquiere for the period 1869-71.

Brother John Turquand, the third Worshipful Master of Oxford Lodge, at the Annual Communications of Grand Lodge in 1867, was elected Grand Junior Warden.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

From 1851 until 1870, three members of Oxford Lodge were mayors; Wm. Grey, Thomas Cottle and Homer Brown; while Joseph Sudsworth, James Kintrea, John McWhinnie and Hugh Richardson, of King Solomon's Lodge were also mayors.

Bro. William Grey, was mayor in 1859, then from 1866 to 1867 and then again from 1870 to 1871. He had erected the first three-storey brick building found in Woodstock, a hotel called the *Royal Pavilion* in 1844 at a cost of 500 pounds. He was clerk for East Oxford Township, board member for Brock District Building Society, board member for Farmer and Mechanics Building Society of the County of Oxford and was elected as a town councillor for Woodstock during the town's second municipal election, Jan. 1852. Grey was an Ensign in Second Battalion, Oxford Militia (Blandford and East Oxford), June 1847 to at least June 1852.

W.Bro. Homer Pratt Brown was the seventh initiated member of the lodge. Brown was born on the 13th of February 1822, in Cataraugus County, New York State, U.S.A. He emigrated with his parents in 1835, settling at Paris, Upper Canada. After leaving school, he worked for a short time on a farm, and then apprenticed to the trade of a moulder.

In 1844, at Ingersoll, he got into conversation with a founder, who induced the young prospective immigrant to stay with him. He remained in that town for a short time, and his employer, then desiring to locate a foundry in Woodstock, sent Brown here as a partner. This partnership existed for ten years under the name H.P Brown and Co. The H.P. Brown and Co. iron foundry burned on the 8th of September 1852, and was rebuilt on the same site. In 1854 Mr. Brown became sole

proprietor of the foundry, and for 13 years carried on the business under the name of Woodstock Iron Works, H. P. Brown, which was located on the north side of Dundas Street, just west of Wellington St. N. By 1867 a 10-horsepower engine had been installed and 26 men were on the payroll.

The company was a leader in its field and manufactured stoves, threshing machines, plows, cultivators, mill gearing and sheet metal ware. The business increased considerably with the arrival of the railway in 1853. The company was sold in 1867, owing to the ill health of the owner.

Bro. Brown was a member of Town Council for 14 years, and the Mayor in 1861. He was the Reeve for a number of years and resigned in 1869 to accept the office of Treasurer of the County⁶.

A BROTHER'S PLIGHT

In the late 1850s one of our charter members, Ebenezer Kellogg, seemed to have fallen on hard times, beginning on March 9th 1859. *Moved that a subscription list be prepared and circulated among the members of the Lodge for the purpose of subscribing means towards Bro. Kellogg's support.*

February 8, 1860, *Moved that the Lodge devote out of its funds the sum of \$.50 per week in conjunction with King Solomon's Lodge to go to the support of Bro. Kellogg.*

On April 14th it was moved, . . . *that five dollars be granted out of the funds of the lodge to go to the support of Bro. Kellogg and that an order be drawn on the treasury accordingly, and that a sum of one dollar be allowed him during the pleasure of the W.M. or any sum not to exceed \$50.00 the W.M. may think proper.*

At the September 12th meeting in 1860, *It was moved and seconded that the Master of the Lodge be empowered to act in concert with the W.M. of King Solomon's Lodge to use some means to effect to removal of Bro. Kellogg to his friends in Texas and that the Sect. of this Lodge do apply to the Grand Master asking if the two Lodges here would by any possibility*

get assistance from the Grand Lodge to meet in the object they have in mind.

On October 10th a response was received from our Grand Lodge; *Communications from the Grand Lodge Sec. relative to the assisting of Bro. Kellogg to remove to his friends in Texas, read*

It was moved . . . that the thanks of this lodge be tendered thro (sic) the Sec. of this Lodge to the M.W. the G.M. Bro. Harris for there assistance in approximating the sum of forty dollars out of the Grand Lodge fund for Bro. Kellogg.

At the November meeting in 1861, it was resolved pursuant to former notice. That the following be placed on the books - moved by Bro. R.W. Bro. Carrall and seconded by Bro. Bell that the purpose of forming a relief fund each member shall pay 25 cents on the regular meeting in the months of Jan., April, July and October in each year - such relief fund to be at the disposal of the W.M. or in his absence of the Senior or Junior Warden and bills of relief not to be subject to clause No. 16.

A PERMANENT LODGE ROOM

In June of 1866, the first of many notations concerning a new building was first entered, to be followed by a number of others on an irregular basis.

A committee be appointed to confer with the committees of King Solomon's Lodge and the Oxford Chapter to arrange with Bro. Bryant with respect to new Lodge Room. In October 1868, Bro. McKinnon having stated to the lodge that he was intending to erect a large building on the corner of Perry and Dundas street by means of a joint stock company, a portion of the building to be occupied by the Royal Canada Bank and other offices. The third storey to be appropriated for the use of the Masonic Lodges of the town if a suitable arrangement could be made with them.

One of the major events that marked the end of this 13-year period was, the moving into our first permanent Masonic

Home. The future building was first discussed in September of 1869, *a committee be appointed for the purpose of conferring with any committee the Oxford Chapter and King Solomon's Lodge should appoint to consider a proposition from Mr. John McIntyre in reference to a new lodge room in the building he is about to erect, adjoining his present store on Dundas St. In March 1870, the committees appointed by Oxford Chapter, Oxford Lodge and King Solomon's Lodge in reference to the advisability of obtaining a new lodge room, reported in favour of accepting Mr. McIntyre's offer at a rental of \$100 per annum and taxes according to the plan prepared by G.W. White the architect.*

The next month, *King Solomon's Lodge had on the previous evening that the lodge had passed a resolution declining to accept Mr. McIntyre's offer resolved to reduce the rent to Oxford Chapter 18 and Oxford Lodge 76 to \$30 per annum, to remain in the present location. This was followed shortly after with, appoint a committee to ascertain what furniture would be required for the lodge room, procure an estimate of the same.*

After negotiations and renovations, on November 9th 1870, *ceremony of the dedication of the new Lodge Hall was then proceeded with and performed by R.W.Bro. P.J. Brown, the D.D.G.M., assisted by W.Bro. Sec. L. Beard as Grand Senior Warden and W. Bro. B. James Scarff as Grand Junior Warden and Bro. the Rev. D. McDermitt as Grand Chaplain, Bro. W. McCausland acting as Grand Organist.*

It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be given (Mr.) James Hay and Bro. Thurston for the very satisfactory manner in which their respective contracts for furniture of the New Hall had been performed. Thanks to W.Bro. J.L. Scarff for the letter G. To Bro. McCausland for his kindness in allowing the use of a harmonium on the present location. R.W.Bro. John Turquand having paid his dues was restored to membership.

R.W.Bro. John Turquand presented the lodge with the pen with which the warrant of the P. Grand Lodge of Canada was signed by the late R.W.Bro. Sir Allan Napier McNab. also with the certificate of Bro. Bernard Turquand (his father) a Royal Arch Super Excellent Mason from the Grand Lodge in Messina the Island of Sicily, under the date 10th day of June 1812.

END OF AN ERA

In March of 1870 the other important event which helps mark an end to this 13-year period, was the passing of George Whitehead. *The director of ceremonies and the stewards were then directed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral which was to take place on the Monday the 28th at 3:30.* Both King Solomon's and Oxford Lodge were to meet at the hall on that day at 2:00. The brethren then walked in procession attended with the band of the 22nd battalion, The Oxford Rifles which was placed at their disposal by the Col. Commanding. The usual service of the order was performed. The procession reformed and proceeded to St. Paul's churchyard, where the remains of the R.W.Bro. Whitehead were interred with masonic honours. The brethren returned to the Lodge, where it was closed at 5:20 p.m.

CLOSURE

In later years officer progression took a very standard formula. Starting as a Steward, then becoming the Inner Guard, Jr. and Sr. Deacon and then Jr. and Sr. Warden before sitting in the East as Worshipful Master. During our introductory years, there was no semblance of officer progression. John Turquand started in 1858 as the Master of Ceremonies, Chaplain in 1859, Sr. Warden in 1860, then Wor. Master in 1861 and 1862. Six of the brethren took on the Secretary's chair and Charles Whitehead was the one and only Treasurer. John VanVoorhis, the railway contractor, began as Inner Guard in 1857, then Tyler and finally was a Steward for two years. Quite a number of brethren would only take one or two chairs before leaving the officer ranks.

Oxford Lodge's members, like many in our Grand Jurisdiction, have covered a vast spectrum of our town's population, socially, politically academically and economically. No matter what their backgrounds or present activities, they have formed an interconnecting mosaic and would all meet on the level while in lodge as well as working together in the community. A Level Mosaic.

Within the first 13 years there were 96 members; 13 charter members, 14 affiliated members and 69 initiates. Their occupations and stations in life varied, to say the least. There were accountants, attorneys, cabinetmakers, carpenters, cigar maker, clerks, confectioners, an engine driver, esquires, farmers, gentlemen, one grocer; a harness maker, hotel keepers, manufacturers, merchants, a miller, physicians, plasterer, postmasters, one saddler, a stationmaster, teacher, telegraph operator, tinsmith, veterinarian, yeoman.

As far as the charter members are concerned, George Whitehead, Jordan Charles and Ebenezer Kellogg passed away, while Warren Street, Ralph Woodcock and Joseph Hamilton had demitted. Francis Ball was suspended for non-payment of dues in 1864, then John Greig, John VanVoorhis, John Carroll were all suspended in March of 1868 for the same offence. Henry DeBlanquiere would be suspended three years later in 1873. Charles Whitehead and John G. Vansittart would remain active until their deaths in 1891 and 1901 respectively.

Some made a name for themselves before coming to Woodstock, some made their mark here in town, while others moved on to make a difference elsewhere.

Footnotes

- 1, 2. <http://www.city.woodstock.on.ca>
3. Minute Book One of Oxford Lodge, 1857-1876
- 4, 5. The Canadian Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery of Eminent and Self-Made Men, Ontario Volume, 1880
6. Woodstock Sentinel Review
7. Dictionary Canadian Biographies Online

THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA

By V.W.Bro. Michael S. Ikonomidis

Port Hope Masonic Temple, Port Hope, Ontario

Saturday, May 27, 2006

EARLY HISTORY

In 600, Abbot Probus was commissioned by Pope Gregory the Great to build a hospital in Jerusalem to treat and care for Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land. In 800, Charlemagne, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, enlarged Probus hostel and added a library to it. About 200 years later, in 1005, Caliph El Hakim destroyed the hostel and 3,000 other buildings.

Early in 1020, prior to the first crusade, Benedictine monks of the church of Sainte Marie-Latine had been established in Jerusalem by merchants from Amalfi (Italy). The merchants had the monopoly of western trade with the Levant (Middle East). The monks obtained permission from the Caliph Ali az-Zahir Monstrasser-billah of Egypt to build a hospital in Jerusalem, to take care the Christian pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land to visit the birthplace of Christ.

The Hospital was dedicated to Saint John Elleemon (The Almoner) the son of the King of Cyprus. He flourished in the sixth century, and was elected Patriarch of Alexandria. He founded a fraternity in Jerusalem with the principal purpose of nursing the sick and wounded among the Christian pilgrims who visited the Holy Land. Both the Greek and Latin Churches had canonized him as St. John of Jerusalem.

The monks became known as the *Freres Hospitaliers de St. Jean de Jerusalem*. The new Order was confirmed by Pope Pascal II in the year 1113, acknowledged as a religious one, and the Knights followed the rule of Augustine of Hippo. The Hospital was build on the site of the monastery of St. John the Baptist, where the conception of St. John the Baptist had been announced by an

angel. It grew and eventually by the year 1150, a pilgrim placed its capacity at about 2,000 pilgrims and several hundred knights, a figure rather exaggerated unless that meant all the persons cared for in a year. At the same time the hospital had established a number of houses in Europe to take care of pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land.

In the early years of the 11th century the enigmatic figure of Pierre Gerard appeared in Jerusalem. To all indications, to date, he founded the *Order of Saint John of Jerusalem*.

In the beginning the members were only *hospitallers* and had no military capacity or organization. When Jerusalem was taken by the Crusaders (July 15, 1099) many of the wounded Crusaders were cared for in the hospital, for which the *hospitaliers* received a large share of the booty taken from the infidels.

After Gerard's death, he was succeeded in 1120 by Raymond du Puys a Frankish Knight who had remained in Jerusalem after the first crusade. He realized that a force was necessary in order to protect the pilgrims in their travels through the Holy Land from the marauding Saracens, who practically controlled the country outside the walls of Jerusalem. With the approval of King Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem and Pope Pascal II, Raymond du Puys took the title of *Grand Master* for the first time, and organized the Order as a military unit, hence the new name : *The Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem*.

By the middle of the 12th century, the Order together with the Knights Templar, shared on the battlefield the most important posts alternately holding the front or rear guard, and through donations and conquest, acquired enormous property. The Hospitaller Knights constructed great fortresses at vulnerable points in the Kingdom of Jerusalem, and expanded its network of hospices for service and the defence of pilgrims along important routes of travel.

When the Kingdom was at the height of its glory the Knights of St John possessed no fewer than seven strongholds, some situated on the mountains and some on the coast. The posts of Margat and Krals in the territory of Tripoli, and in Acre (which they shared with the Templars) are the most famous. They enjoyed the revenues of more than 140 estates in the Holy Land.

As to their European possessions, a writer of the 13th century credits them with about 19,000 manses or manors. Thanks to these resources, drawn from Europe, the Order was able to survive the fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem especially the loss of Acre to the Moslems in 1291, which caused the loss of all their possessions and their departure from the Levant.

THE ORGANIZATION

Originally the Order was comprised of three classes:

Knights of Justice: Sons of nobles, unblemished, of Catholic religion. The Order conducted an exhaustive inquiry into the background of each candidate. They were the Officers in the Army.

Chaplains: Not nobles. They acted as clerks and also served the churches, chapels and hospitals of the Order.

Sergeants at Arms: Recruited from the people, and served either in the military, at low commissions, or nursing capacities.

Later in Malta another class was added, that of: *Knights of Grace:* This title was conferred on persons who had been of conspicuous service to the Order. The Order was an international organization with members of all countries in Latin Europe. Within this multinational, uniform and integrated body, the national groups were clearly distinguishable, and the term *Tongue* (lingual) was issued to express the concept of nation or nationality.

Each *Tongue* maintained its own inn, where its members assembled and offered hospitality to eminent visitors from W. Europe.

THE RHODESIAN PERIOD (1306-1523)

In 1291 defeated in the holy land by the Islamic powers, the Knights, under their Grand Master Jean de Villiers, left Jerusalem and went to Cyprus where their stay was not to last. In 1306 under the Grand Master Foulques de Villaret retreating from the advancing Islamic powers, the Order left Cyprus and moved to Rhodes, and by 1309 completed the capture of the island. They assumed the eponym *Knights of Rhodes*, and they enjoyed no return territorial sovereignty for the next 217 years.

In 1312 the Knights joined the remaining Knights Templars, subsequent to the suppression of the latter. The addition of the Templars estates, despite the *deductions* made by King Philip IV of Spain and other European Kings, increased the wealth of the order. Philip IV assigned the property of the Templars in every country except Aragon and Portugal.

When the Order reached Rhodes it was made up of seven *Tongues*:

I *England* (included Knights from Scotland and Ireland)

II *Italy* (Navarre)

III *Portugal*

IV *Germany*

V *France/Auvergne*

VI *Provence*

VII *Aragon* (included Knights from Spain) In 1461 it was decided to split the Tongue of Aragon in two; the second was named the

Tongue of Castille, and assigned the eighth position.
Hence the symbol of the Order: The eight-pointed Cross.

THE HIERARCHY

The Grand Master, *Absolute ruler* of the Order for life. Responsible to the authority of the Pope alone. The administrative and military head of the Order. (It should be noted that of the 68 Grand Masters, 54 were of French origin.)

Each *Tongue* was responsible for specific duties:

Grand Commander, *Second in command - Tongue of Provence*. Income, property, taxes. Stores; meat, soap, bronze and other metals, wheat and cereals. Artillery.

Grand Marshal - *Tongue of Portugal*. Armaments, ammunitions, horses, grand groom; grooms stables, cavalry.

Grand Hospitaller - *Tongue of France/Auvergne*. Hospitals, social welfare.

Grand Admiral - *Tongue of Italy*. Navy

Grand Drapier - *Tongue of Aragon*. Garments.

Grand Turcopilier - *Tongue of England*. Coastal defence flotilla.

Grand Treasurer - *Tongue of Germany*. Finances, timber, merchandise, livestock. Fortifications.

Grand Chancellor - *Tongue of Castile*. Grand Marshal's Secretary.

THE RULES OF THE ORDER

Symbol: The eight-pointed cross. (now known as the Maltese cross).

Obligation: The Knights were bound by the Augustinian rules of Chastity, Poverty and Obedience. They were also expected to observe the eight obligations or aspirations:

Live in truth. (Spiritual Joy)

Have faith (Live without Malice)

Repent of sins

Give proof of humility

Love justice

Be merciful

Be sincere and whole-hearted

Endure persecution

Regalia: Black Habit and a black camel-hair Cloak. A white Maltese Cross adorned the breast of the Habit. The cloak was only worn on ceremonial occasions.

Standard: White Maltese Cross against a scarlet background.

THE GRAND MASTER'S PALACE

The Palace was the residence of the Grand Master and administrative centre of the Knights. It was also the focus of social

and intellectual activity for the upper classes of Rhodes. It is a rectangular building , 80m x 75m, arranged around a courtyard approx. 50m x 40m. It stands at the highest NW point of the Medieval city. It was built at the end of the 7th century to act as the citadel of the early Byzantine fortress.

The main entrance is in the south side, and is flanked by two imposing towers. The west side is pierced by a gate, in front of which rises a tall square tower, probably the work of the G. Master Pierre d'Aubusson (1476-1503).

On the north side there are underground vaults. These were used as storerooms, and it was, probably, in these that part of the civilian population took refuge in these in the event of an enemy attack.

Sunk in the courtyard were ten enormous silos in which grain was stored.

The ground floor was occupied by small and large vaulted rooms, ranged around a square courtyard, which were used as magazines, stables, kitchens etc.

Inside the entrance to the interior of the Palace was the Chapel dedicated to St. Catherine (and very probably to Mary Magdalene).

On the first floor were various official rooms, such as the Grand Council Chamber and the dining room, as well as the private quarters of the Grand Master, which was commonly known as *Margarites*.

During the Turkish occupation (after the departure of the Knights from Rhodes), the palace was used as a prison. The Turks had paid no heed to its maintenance and it had been left to crumble. Its destruction was completed by the earthquakes which affected Rhodes from time to time. The final blow was dealt in 1856 when gunpowder stored in the vaults of nearby Church of St. John blew up and only the ground floor of the palace survived. During the Italian occupation (after the Turks) in 1937 the Italian governor of the Dodecanese, C.M. de Vecchi decided to restore the ruined palace. The plans for the work, which was completed in 1940, were drawn by the Italian architect Vittorio Mesturino, who also supervised their implementation.

In 1523 they capitulated to the Turks led by Suleiman I (The Magnificent), and they were forced to leave Rhodes. The Knights had nowhere to go, so they moved with what little they could carry first to the island of Crete, and then to Civitavecchia in Italy. From there they moved to Vitervo, and then to Niece. This period of wandering lasted seven years.

It should be noted that Suleiman attacked Rhodes with a fleet of 400 ships and over 200,000 men. The island was defended by a

force of 7,500 men in arms, only 290 of whom were Knights, the remainder being mercenaries. In the ensuing battles, over the next six months until the capitulation, the Turks lost 50,000 men, with the Christians losing 2,000. Suleiman in homage to their heroism lent them his ships to return to Europe.

THE MALTESE PERIOD (1530-1798)

In March of 1530, under pressure from Pope Clement VIII, and with agreement of king Charles V, the Knights under the Grand Master Philippe Villiers de L'Isle-Adam accepted the islands of Malta in perpetual control for the annual rent of a Falcon. They became known as the *Knights of Malta*, and their symbol of "Eight-pointed Cross" is now known as the *Maltese Cross*.

The Knights at once resumed the manner of life they had practised at Rhodes for the last two centuries. In 1532 they established a hospital with accommodations for 564 patients and in 1533 they allowed Maltese Chaplains into the Order (Knights of Grace).

With a fleet of more than seven galleys they resisted the Barbary pirates who infested the western basin of the Mediterranean. They helped King Charles V with his expeditions against Tunis and Algiers which gave them the right to increase the size of their fleet and give chase to the Turkish galleys operating in that area. These enterprises drew upon them fresh attacks from the Ottomans.

May 18, 1565, a Turkish fleet of 138 ships approached the island, and 38,000 men disembarked at Marsaxlokk and 11 days later another 3,000 men from another 38 ships joined them. The siege started with an attack on Fort St. Elmo. The fort did not survive the fierce battle, and June 23rd it fell to the Turks. It is said that over 60,000 cannonballs were fired during the attack. All 100 Knights and 500 soldiers were massacred and their corpses were floated in the Grand Harbour tied upon wooden crosses. This was to intimidate the Knights, who in turn used the heads of Turkish prisoners as cannon balls against the Turkish lines.

In the meantime, Grand Master de la Vallete strengthened the defences of the cities of Birgu and Senglea. A small force of 600 men and 44 Knights arrived from Italy to assist the defenders. The attack by the Turks was furious; however the Knights and the Maltese people staunchly defended the fort and the Turks lost 2,500 men in July.

On Sept. 7, Don Garcia from Syracuse with 250 Knights landed at Mellieha Bay. The next day the Turks raised the siege of Malta and by Sept. 12th, they left the island. More than 9,000 men were lost during the siege, of whom 219 were Knights. In

retreating the Turks left approximately 30,000 slain.

After the victory against the Turks, the Knights turned to the further development of Malta. A new fortress city was built and named Valletta in honour of the Grand Master Jean Parisot de La Vallette, under whose guidance the Knights and the people had defied the Turkish siege.

LATER HISTORY

The Knights eventually lost sight of their vows of poverty although generally speaking they fought hard to live by their code, the eight aspirations symbolized by the eight-pointed cross. As time went on, the Order became redundant as a fighting force. When the French revolution broke out, the French Knights were deeply divided concerning their loyalties stood. In 1791, a decree deprived the French Knights of their nationality and in September of 1792 The Order's estates and holdings in France were confiscated.

On May 10, 1798, Napoleon with his fleet on the way to Egypt arrived outside Grand Harbour, in Valletta, on the pretext that his expedition needed fresh water supplies and he found an Order which had lost its morale. Not surprisingly, the French navy did not have to fire a single shot to secure Malta from the Knights. On the 12th of June, Napoleon entered Valletta and the Grand Master de Hompesch surrendered. The Knights left in a hurry and Napoleon followed them six days later.

A fraction of the Knights moved to Russia where Czar Paul I assigned them considerable property elected him the Grand Master. The election was most irregular, since the Czar was married and not even a Catholic, and never ratified by Pope Pius VI.

Another fraction took hold in England under the direct patronage of the Crown. This is the Venerable Order headed by the Queen, and runs the Commonwealth-wide St. John Ambulance service today.

A large fragment of the knights became very closely integrated with the Papacy, moved to Rome and in 1834 was established under the name Sovereign Military Order of Malta or S.M.O.M. and is considered to be the *most direct successor* to the medieval Knights Hospitaller.

Other groups, (Mimic Orders) such as the Protestant Johanniter Order in Germany were formed or evolved from the Order and were scattered all over Europe. There are now several groups of Knights, with different insignia that have some sort of historical or other claimed connection to the original Order, and all wear the same eight-pointed Maltese cross.

As a kind of chivalric union, S.M.O.M., the Venerable Order,

and some of the Johanniter Order, have joined together to form the “*Alliance*” which presents itself as the canonical Continuation of the Order of St. John.

THE ORDER TODAY

The full official name of S.M.O.M. is Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta [*Sovrano Militare Ordine di San Giovanni di Gerusalemme di Rodi e di Malta*, in Italian]. Its two headquarters in Rome, namely the Palazzo Malta, Via dei Condotti 68, where the Grand Master resides, and government bodies meet, and the Villa Malta on the Aventine which hosts the Grand Priory of Rome, the Embassy of the Order to the Vatican and the Embassy of the Order to Italy are granted extra-territoriality. However, unlike the Holy See, S.M.O.M. has no sovereign territory.

Its military role becoming obsolete, service to the poor and the sick is its foremost occupation and, in the second half of the 19th century, the national associations began to emerge and the Order assumed its present structure.

With a membership of approximately 11,000 in 54 countries, the Order is recognized under international law as a *sovereign entity* and exchanges ambassadors and diplomatic representatives with over 90 countries.

August 24, 1994, the Order was admitted to the United Nations with the status of Permanent Observer, similar to the status granted to the Red Cross and other relief organizations, which allows the Order to participate in the discussions of the General Assembly. This allows the Order to intervene with timely and effective reaction in the event of natural disaster or armed conflict.

The Order of Malta operates dozens of hospitals and clinics around the world. It runs nursing homes, assisted living facilities for the elderly, and hospices for the terminally ill. For the last 40 years has been dealing extensively with the treatment of leprosy, and it has launched programs to assist mothers and children in the third world suffering from AIDS.

The Order works on the front line in natural disasters and armed conflicts around the world. It sets up first aid and potable water stations and provides food and other emergency supplies. In recent years has been highly active in Kosovo and

Afghanistan, and has established medical and nutrition programs in Africa, Asia, and South America.

The largest joint activity of the Order is in the Holy Family Maternity Hospital in Bethlehem. Since 1990, more than 25,000 babies have been born there. The Hospital provides state-of-the-art pre- and post-natal care to women of all races and religions free of charge.

All members of the Order worldwide belong to a Priory, a Sub-Priory, or a National Association. The Knights are referred to as "*Fra*", short for "*Frater*", the Latin word for brother.

There are three classes of membership:

First Class - The Knights of Justice and Conventual Chaplains, have taken the three monastic vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience;

Second Class - Knights and Dames In Obedience, make a promise to strive for Christian perfection in accordance with the spirit of the Order;

Third Class- Knights and Dames of Honour and Devotion, Conventual Chaplains *ad honorem*, Knights and Dames of Grace and Devotion, Magistral Chaplains, Knights and Dames of Magistral Grace.

The Officials: The Prince and Grand Master (His Most Eminent Highness), The High Officers, The Grand Commander, The Grand Chancellor, The Grand Hospitaller, The Receiver of the Common Treasure (six councillors), The Government Council (six members), The Board of Auditors (Seven members), Cardinalis Patronus (His Eminence, Cardinal), The Prelate of the Order (His Excellency, Archbishop).

The Regalia: The Knights have a modern out-of-door uniform, but on festival occasions they wear the full costume of the Order, Mantles of black velvet adorned with a large white Maltese Cross on the left shoulder, white crossed red tunics, hats with a white and black ostrich plume, knightly swords and golden spurred boots.

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Ionic Lodge No. 25 G.R.C.

Historical Notes and Prominent Members

**By W. Bro. Paul Skazin
The Heritage Lodge
Cambridge, Ontario
September 20, 2006**

Overview

This paper has been compiled from articles and information provided by various members of Ionic Lodge No. 25, including the writer, and their families. Some information was derived from a book printed in 1899 covering the first 50 years of Ionic Lodge. There is only one known remaining copy of this book, however, its contents have been scanned and are available in digital format (contact the writer). Some of the graphics come from photographs of paintings hanging in a variety of locations and these are noted in the addendum. I acknowledge the efforts of R.W.Bro. John Boersma in soliciting articles from the membership of the Lodge and compiling backgrounds covering many not mentioned herein.

Special mention must be given to Bro. Brian King who contributed the services of his investigation business, at considerable expense, to provide additional information on Bro. Alexander Dunn, much of which is only briefly reflected in the article herein. This information has been filed with Lodge archives.

The paper commences with a Short History of Ionic Lodge continues with a section on the visit to Ionic Lodge in 1890 by Queen Victoria's son, the Duke of Connaught, and ends with articles on a selected number of prominent members of Ionic Lodge.

A SHORT HISTORY OF IONIC LODGE, NO. 25 G.R.C.

On July 6, 1847, R.W.Bro. Allan Napier MacNab, Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Canada West, Acting under Thomas Dundas, Earl of Zetland, etc., etc., Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England, granted his dispensation for the formation of The Ionic Lodge, to meet in the City of Toronto.

The petitioners for the dispensation were: Francis Richardson, Chemist; Kivas Tully, Architect; Augustus Baldwin Sullivan, Clerk; Wm. Murdock Gorrie, Wharfinger; Chas. Thos. Fitzgibbon, Solicitor; Robert Wells, Engineer; James Keiller, Clerk; Wm. Botsford Jarvis, Sheriff; R.S. Deniord, Engineer; Alfred Hiram Coulson, Merchant; Matthew Craig, Builder; Charles Berzcy, Postmaster; Davidson Monroe Murray, Gentleman; William Williamson, Clerk; Richard Watson, Printer; Louis Wm. Dessauer, Artist; William Crewe, Physician.

The first meeting of the Lodge was held July 8, 1847, in the Lodge room in the upper story of the Wellington Buildings, on the north side of King Street, between Toronto and Church Streets.

One early initiate of great note was Alexander Roberts Dunn, who won the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the Crimea, in the charge of the Light Brigade, the first Canadian to be awarded this honour.

Perhaps the most memorable event of the first 50 years of Ionic's history was the visit to the Lodge on May 30, 1890 of H.R.H. (and Right Worshipful Bro.) the Duke of Connaught, the third son of Queen Victoria, later Governor General of Canada.

On July 8, 1897, the Lodge celebrated the 50th anniversary of its institution at a meeting that was honoured by the presence of R.W.Bro. Richardson, the first Master, M.W.Bro. Kivas Tully, the first S.W., and M.W. James Kirkpatrick Kerr, the first member of Ionic to hold the office of Grand Master (1875-77). In further celebration of the event a dinner was given at the National Club on November 12, 1897.

On June 7, 1922, there was a simple, but impressive celebration of the 75th Anniversary. At the supper table afterwards, V.W.Bro. A.R. Boswell, K.C. (W.M., 1871 and 1873), presided. A cheque for \$2,000 to endow the Ionic Memorial Cot was given to the Home for Incurable Children (now Bloorview McMillan Centre).

The outbreak of war in 1939 naturally had its effect on the

Lodge, and 36 brethren served with the forces. The Lodge lost one member on active service, Bro. Robert W. Harcourt, who was killed in a bombing raid.

The Lodge attained its 100th anniversary in 1947 and this singular event was suitably celebrated. Among the special events was a meeting held on November 5, 1947, at which time the Lodge was honoured by the attendance of the M.W. the Grand Master, M.W.Bro. Thomas H. Simpson, A divine service was held on the evening of Sunday November 6, 1947, at St. James' Cathedral, conducted by the Dean, The Very Rev. Charles E. Riley, Chaplain of the Lodge. The sermon was given by The Most Rev. and R.W.Bro. George F. Kingston, a Past Master of Ionic Lodge and Primate of All Canada. The final event was a dinner held at the Toronto Club on November 20, 1947.

The years 1947-75 were characterized by strong growth and development for Canada, while Ionic Lodge continued as a firm element in the Masonic structure. During this period, members of the Lodge gained prominence in business, in the professions and in government, and certain of them were privileged to serve the Crown as ministers of the Federal and Ontario Governments. One distinguished member, Bro. James Keiller Mackay, Q.C., was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario from 1936 to 1957 and then served as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province from 1957 to 1963. V.W.Bro Dana Porter was Chief Justice of Ontario and presided over the Court of Appeal from 1958 until his death in 1967.

Notable brethren of the last quarter of the century include R.W.Bro. Donald Fleming, who died in 1986 within months of his 50th anniversary as a Mason, R.W.Bro. Allan Leal, and V.W.Bros A. Foster Roger, Arthur Bonney, and Douglas Betts, all attained Grand Lodge rank in these years; and R.W.Bro. C. Stephen Fox-Revett was elected D.D.G.M. for Toronto District 3 in 1984.

The 150th Anniversary of the Lodge was celebrated on September 22, 1997 at which time a reception was held in the Lieutenant Governor's (the Honourable Hilary Weston) suite in Queens Park at which time a cheque was presented to Bloorview Macmillan Centre. Following the presentation a formal dinner was held at The Toronto Club with the keynote speech delivered by the Grand Master, M.W.Bro. William Anderson.

Learning that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was returning to

England from his Indian command, via Canada, W.Bro. G. Sterling Ryerson, then the W.M. of the Lodge, thought that some recognition of so distinguished a Mason should come before the Craft in Toronto. It was a happy thought, well conceived and promptly acted upon. While yet on his journey from the west, His Royal Highness received a personal invitation from the W.M. to meet the brethren during his brief stay in Toronto. It was at once graciously acknowledged and fraternally accepted.

An emergent meeting was called for the evening of the May 30, 1890. Never before had the Toronto Street Hall witnessed such a gathering. At nine o'clock there were 700 brethren in and about the spacious Lodge room including Grand Lodge Officers, present and past, all the W.M.s of the city Lodges and nearly 130 past masters.

The R.W.Bro. entered the Lodge, accompanied by V.W.Bro Col. V. F. Cavaye, P.G. Steward of the Grand Lodge of Bombay, and escorted by M.W.Bro. J. K. Kerr, P.G.M. of the G.L. of Canada; R.W.Bro. W. Roaf, D.D.G.M. Toronto District; R.W.Bro. F. M. Morson, G.R., and R.W.Bro. G. J. Bennett, P.G.R.

As the R.W.Bro. entered the Lodge, the brethren united in singing the first verse of the National Anthem. The R.W.Bro. advanced to the altar and saluted the W.M. with the sign of salutation. M.W.Bro. J. K. Kerr then presented R.W.Bro. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Provincial Grand Master of Sussex and District Grand Master of Bombay to the W.M. W.Bro. Ryerson. then addressed the R.W.Bro. who remained standing at the altar in part as follows:

We welcome your Royal Highness as the brother and representative of H.R.H. the M.W. the Grand Master of England, of whom it is needless for me to say more than that we honour him as a man and as the first officer of the first Grand Lodge of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. And further, we welcome you as the son of our beloved sovereign lady the Queen, whose public and private virtues make her a model among women, a constitutional ruler, a true and faithful wife, a loving and devoted mother. She will ever reign in the hearts of her people, and generations yet unborn will tell their children's children of the golden days when there reigned in England the great and good Victoria. May God Save the Queen.

The W.M. then requested the R.W.Bro. to advance to the east.

The R.W.Bro. advanced to the east and assumed the gavel, and by direction of the W.M. the assembled brethren saluted the royal visitor with the grand honours.

The W.M. of the Lodge addressing the R.W.Bro. asked if it was his pleasure to receive an address from the brethren. The R.W.Bro. signified his desire to have the address presented (in part) as follows: May it please your Royal Highness, we the District Deputy Grand Master of the 11th Masonic District, officers of Grand Lodge, Masters of Lodges in the City of Toronto, and brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, beg permission to tender our sincere congratulations on your safe return to this country.

We hold your Royal Highness in loving remembrance as a soldier serving Her Majesty in our midst, and we recall the historical Act that the only other royal personage who has so served in Canada was your grandfather, his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and that he like yourself was an enthusiastic Mason and a distinguished member of the Craft.

We deeply regret that your stay among us is to be of such short duration as not to permit of your Royal Highness taking an active interest in the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Nothing has been more noteworthy than the distinguished service rendered to the Craft by the members of the Royal family, from the time of the union of the Grand Lodges of England in 1813 under His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex down to the present day. We recognize in the distinguished person of the Grand Master of England, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, a Mason in act as well as in word, and feel that no Grand Master who has preceded him has filled that great office with more dignity and shown more zeal for the welfare of the Craft.

The R.W.Bro. replied to the address as follows: I thank you for the magnificent reception you have given me, far surpassing anything I had anticipated, and which I will cherish as one of the most pleasant recollections of my trip through Canada. I attribute this great gathering of the brethren to a desire on their part to manifest their feeling towards the Queen, my beloved mother, to my brother the Grand Master, and as a tribute to the interest I have always taken in the Craft. I represent, I believe, more than any other brother Mason the Imperial idea in Masonry, holding at present the offices of

Provincial Grand Master of Sussex, District Grand Master of Bombay and Great Prior of Ireland.

It is now nineteen years since I became a member of the Craft, and I have never forgotten the impression made on me when I was initiated. The fraternity is a noble one, whose influence is ever extending, and in whose ranks the brethren meet on a common plane of equality and brotherly love. In the old lad the support of the Masonic charitable institutions, and the care given by the Craft to those who need, show the great principles on which the order is founded to be relief and charity.

It is pleasing to learn of the loyalty of the brethren in Canada. I will long remember this visit and your magnificent reception, and when I reach home I will take an early opportunity of conveying your expressions of good-will to the Queen and the Grand Master. I thank you most warmly, Worshipful Sir, for this great demonstration.

At the W.M.'s request the Grand Lodge officers and the W.M. and P.M.s present withdrew from the Lodge in order that they might be presented to His Royal Highness.

The reception took place in the adjoining chapter room. The presentations were made by R.W.Bro. W. Roaf, D.D.G.M., the royal brother acknowledging each introduction with a cordial handshake. At the close of the ceremony the brethren formed a circle, and, with R.W.Bro. Wm. Simpson, of St. John's Lodge leading, united in singing Auld Lang Syne, H.R.H. joining in the fraternal chain at the close, with evident pleasure. On retiring the distinguished brother was saluted with three loyal ringing cheers, and an occasion at once important and memorable came to an end.

SOME PROMINENT MEMBERS

R.W.Bro. Francis Richardson (1814-1898)

Chemist and druggist. The first Master of Ionic Lodge in 1847. Also W.M. 1848, 1850, 1851 and 1862..

He had not seen his 30th year when, in 1842 he sailed from his native town Plymouth where in March of the same year he had received his Master Mason's degree. After a voyage of 45 days he landed at Quebec, and thence journeyed to Toronto by the Ottawa and Kingston route. On his arrival he promptly affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, where his abilities were at once recognized, and in a short time he became its active W.M. Later he was selected for the important position of Provincial Grand Secretary, and as vigilantly

as he conducted his own commercial business, so too he guarded the interests of the Craft. Ionic Lodge was formed, and over that young organization's first two years of life he paternally watched as its Master.

He was made a Royal Arch Mason in St. John's Chapter. No. 4, and subsequently was active and prominent in Ionic and St. Andrew's Chapters, over both of which he presided. In April 1853, he was knighted in Hugh de Payens Encampment of Knights Templars at Kingston, his conductor during the ceremony being Rt. Hon. Sir John A. MacDonald, then a practicing lawyer in the Limestone City. In the same year Bro. Richardson presided at the laying of the corner stone of the courthouse at Whitby, and was presented with a silver trowel.

In July 1858 he was elected Grand Registrar and in January following, upon the resignation of R.W.Bro. F. W. Cumberland, D.D.G.M., Toronto District, who was about to leave for Europe, was appointed to succeed him. In July 1859, he was elected to same office by the Lodges of the district. As D.D.G.M. his characteristic energy did much to advance the work of the Craft, and his mature advice and extensive knowledge of men and events were much sought after during the trying, period when the fraternity was so divided on the question of independence from the Grand Lodge of England.

M.W.Bro. Kivas Tully (1820-1905)

Retired from St. Andrews Lodge in 1847 to become a Charter member of Ionic Lodge. He was the first Senior Warden. He retired from Ionic Lodge in 1849 to become Charter Master of King Solomon 22. He was an ardent advocate of Masonic independence and therefore he and many others did not believe in multiple Lodge memberships.

In October 1853 Kivas Tully gave notice of a motion that the P.G.L. should petition the Grand Lodge of England for permission for the Lodges to form themselves into an independent Grand Lodge. In May 1854 the Provincial Grand Secretary (Francis Richardson) was instructed to write to England noting that no acknowledgment had been received of either of the petition or of the money, which had been sent for charters and certificates. Finally, on September 25, 1855 the reply was issued. A special committee of the Board of General Purposes in London reported on the Canadian requests. It gave its opinion that the expediency and propriety of rejecting or

complying with the prayer therefore rests with the M.W. Grand Master. The reply came too late and it said too little. The patience of the Canadian Brethren had been exhausted and the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed in November 1855. Bro. Tully was a member of the joint committee appointed in 1857 to promote the union between the Ancient Grand Lodge, formerly the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, and the then recently formed independent Grand Lodge of Canada.

Kivas Tully was a structural engineer and architect of many public buildings. Alderman and Councilor of the City of Toronto in 1852 and 1859; appointed Architect and Engineer of Public Works for the Province of Ontario in 1867; member of St. George's Church and churchwarden 1855. Of his many important works we mention Trinity College, Bank of Montreal building (now Hockey Hall of Fame) located at the northeast corner of Yonge and Front streets The Welland County Court House, built in 1855-1856 and Victoria Hall in Cobourg built in 1860. He was regarded as one of Canada's leading architects and is noted for his pleasing proportions found in all of his designs. His name is familiar wherever the growth of the province has made the erection of great public buildings necessary.

Bro. Alexander Roberts Dunn, V.C. (1833-1868)

Initiated in Ionic Lodge by special dispensation on December 16, 1856.. His father was the Honourable V.W.Bro. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada.

Bro. Dunn was educated at Upper Canada College and Harrow England. He was a member of the 11th Prince Albert's Own Regiment of Light Dragoons in the British army. He helped organize the 110th (Prince of Wales Royal Canadian) Regiment of Foot, a British unit raised in Canada. He later became its commanding officer in Gibraltar. In 1852, he served in the Crimean War during which the 21-year-old lieutenant made history on October 25, 1854.

On that blood-drenched day, the 11th galloped against Russian guns at Balaclava in the now renowned Charge of the Light Brigade. A non-commissioned officer riding a slow and exhausted mount began falling behind. The straggler's comrades began shouting, Sergeant Bentley's cut off. In the chaos of battle, Bro. Dunn turned his charger back to rescue the sergeant, who was being pressed by three Russian dragoons (heavily armed mounted troopers). The rest of the brigade raced on, leaving Bro. Dunn, alone, to spur his horse

toward the first dragoon and sabre him out of the saddle, giving Bentley time to escape.

Bro. Dunn was awarded the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest medal For Valour. The Order was instituted on January 29, 1856. Brother Alexander Dunn was one of the first recipients and the first Canadian-born man to be so honoured.

He served in the Indian Mutiny in 1857 and later commanded the 100th or Prince of Wales, Canadian regiment. Subsequent service took him to Gibraltar, Malta and Abyssinia (Ethiopia now Eritrea). In 1864, at the age of 31, he was promoted to colonel, the youngest in the British Army. On January 25th 1868 he met with death, while on a hunting trip in Senafe Abyssinia, due to the accidental discharge of his own rifle.

The following is a quote from the Kingston Whig-Standard, submitted by Jim MacMillan, February 21, 2001. **Troops bring dignity back to war hero's grave**, by Sharon Lindores:

Senafe, Eritrea - In a tiny ramshackle graveyard, tucked behind an African hospital in ruins, lies the grave of a great Canadian hero. In 1856, Alexander Robert Dunn was the first Canadian to earn a Victoria Cross. This past weekend troops on a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea cleaned up the decrepit site. *It was really gross* said Lt. Earl Maher, who sent 13 troops to do the job. The graveyard wasn't looked after at all. The soldiers removed goat skulls, bones and excrement. I think the locals must have used it as an animal pen until the wall around the graveyard fell down. The soldiers, all engineers from CFB Gagetown in New Brunswick, spent an entire day at the site.

Twenty-five wheelbarrows full of garbage and debris were cleared away. The stonewall that encompasses the handful of graves in the yard is fixed, the wrought iron gate freshly painted and the cross that had broken of Dunn's tombstone once again in place. It was a mark of respect for someone who won the Victoria Cross, said Maher, a Queen's University grad. The abandoned graveside was discovered around Christmas by Maj. Steve Beattie, a British Exchange officer based at CFB Kingston who was helping the UN peacekeeping mission. A bit of a history buff, Beattie knew when he saw the grave that Dunn was an important figure. The chief of defense Staff, the minister of national defence and the deputy chief of defence all recently visited the site. Ottawa is involved and they're

interested in possibly exhuming the body and repatriating it back to Canada, Maher said. For the time being Dunn can rest in peace in the small town of Senafe, in the temporary security zone being established between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

M.W.Bro. James Kirkpatrick Kerr (1841-1916)

Barrister. M.W.Bro. Kerr was initiated into Ionic Lodge in the fall of 1863 and was installed as Secretary in December 1863. The following December he was installed as Junior Warden and in December 1865 as Master, a position he held for two years. In 1870 he was elected District Deputy Grand Master.

He was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1874 and became Acting Grand Master after the death of M.W.Bro. William Mercer Wilson in January 1875. In July of 1875 at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada held in London Ontario, he was elected Grand Master.

He was appointed to the Senate of Canada by Wilfred Laurier on March 12, 1903 and was Speaker of the Senate from Jan. 14, 1909 to Oct. 22, 1911. He served until his death in 1916.

Also refer Heritage Lodge Proceedings Vol. 8, 1984-1985 wherein Wallace McLeod introduced Allan Leal, who gave an elaborate speech about James Kirkpatrick Kerr.

W.Bro. Sir William Dillon Otter (1843-1929)

Initiated in Ionic in February 1869; installed as Master in 1873. Retired February 5, 1878. Rejoined July 1, 1920. William Dillon Otter was the son of Alfred William Otter and Anna de la Hooke, he was born on December 3, 1843 near Clinton, Upper Canada. His father was a farmer in the area but subsequently moved to Toronto. He was educated at Upper Canada College. In 1865, he married Marian Porter, they had one daughter.

William Otter is often regarded as Canada's first professional soldier. In 1861 'clerk' Otter entered the volunteer militia. The year 1864 saw him commissioned in the Queen's Own Rifles. He fell in love with the military way of life, served initially as a rifleman and quickly progressed to the rank of Staff Sergeant. He first saw active service in the Fenian Raids of 1866 at the Battle of Ridgeway, where the Canadians squandered an easy victory due to confusion in commands. Upon his promotion in 1875, Lieutenant Colonel Otter assumed command of The Queen's Own Rifles. The permanent force's School of Infantry, in Toronto was under his command from

1883 to 1889.

From his pen came the infantry manual, *The Guide*, which became an indispensable soldier's handbook and went into many editions. During the Riel Rebellion of 1885 he was sent to the N.W. Territories to assist General Frederick Middleton. Upon news of the murder of white settlers at Frog Lake, he was placed in charge of a column to relieve the town of Battleford and surrounding areas from the threat of Indian attack.

In 1897 he headed the Canadian contingent for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

In 1899, at the time of the Boer War, Otter took the first Canadian contingent, The Royal Canadian Regiment, to South Africa. It consisted of eight 125 men units. Although untrained, Otter formed them into a fighting unit within 3 months. He was wounded and was created C.B. (Companion Order of the Bath.)

Otter had a no nonsense, no frills approach to soldiering, his convictions set by his memory of young militiamen fleeing in panic at Ridgeway. He was grimly determined that Canadian troops would not again fall into disarray on the battlefield. Upon him rested the responsible for drilling and disciplining Canadian troops in South Africa, ensuring they were equals to the British regulars. Many British officers considered the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry to be the best in South Africa.

Otter was the first Canadian-born Chief of Staff of Canada's military (1908 -1910). During World War I he was Director of Internment Operations of enemy nationals resident in Canada. He was knighted in 1913 and retired in 1920 as General Sir William Otter KCMG, CVO, CB.(Knight Commander St Michael & St George, Commander Royal Victorian Order.)

Bro. Sir William Mulock (1844-1944)

Initiated in Ionic Lodge on April 22, 1869. Born January 19, 1844, at Bondhead, Upper Canada, died in Toronto, October 1, 1944. Son of Thomas Homan Mulock M.D., a native of King's County, Ireland, and Mary, daughter of John Cawthra, a member of the Upper Canada legislature. William was 7 when his father died and his mother raised him on a farm she bought near Newmarket. She decided that William should be a lawyer like many of the men in her family and he was sent to study at the University of Toronto. After graduation, he worked as a junior in a law office for \$80 a

year and got a job as a housemaster at Upper Canada College to earn enough money to live.

In 1867 he was called to the bar. He practiced Law in Toronto and entered politics as a liberal representing North York in the Canadian House of Commons, 1882-1905. On the formation of (Sir) Wilfred Laurier's Ministry of all Talents in 1896, he was appointed postmaster general. In 1898 he introduced a two-cent postage rate from Canada to all parts of the British Empire. He was active in negotiations leading to the laying of the Pacific cable in 1902 to complete the all red-line of empire communications. He held his portfolio until 1905, serving as Canada's first minister of Labour, 1900-05. In organizing the Labour Department he introduced W. L. Mackenzie King to public life as his deputy minister. Appointed Chief Justice of the Exchequer Court of Ontario, 1905; of the Court of Appeal 1923; retired 1936. A senator from the University of Toronto from 1873, he served as vice-chancellor, 1881-1900; and chancellor, 1924-1944.

A legendary figure in his own lifetime, he retained in his hundredth year an amazing possession of his faculties. When he died on October 1, 1944, his death was described as the fall of a mighty oak that had towered above all others for longer than most people could remember, he was 101 and considered the Grand Old Man of Canada. Prime Minister Mackenzie King said, He will be remembered as being among the makers of Canada.

**V.W.Bro. Dr. Gen. George Ansel Sterling Ryerson M.D., PGSD
(1854-1925)**

Master Ionic No. 25 in 1880. He was the first President of the Canadian Red Cross Society. In his memoirs Ryerson wrote The Red Cross Flag was first flown in Canada during the battle of Batoche, May 9-12, 1885. Batoche, Saskatchewan, was a post office at the side of a Métis Village where Louis Riel established his Head Quarters during the rebellion of 1885. Here, the main engagement took place between the Métis forces under Gabriel Dumont and the militia under General Middleton. Ryerson decided that the horse drawn springwagon, used as a makeshift ambulance, should have some mark to distinguish it from other wagons. He therefore borrowed some turkey red factory cotton from the artillery column, cut it into two strips, and stitched them unto a white square. That flag is part of the John Ross Robertson

collection at the Toronto Public Library.

W.Bro. Sir Allan Bristol Aylesworth (1854-1952)

Barrister, Initiated in Ionic Lodge on February 1, 1887. Installed as Master December 3, 1895. The son of John Bell Aylesworth and Catharine Bristol; of United Empire Loyalist descent.

W.Bro. Aylesworth was born in Camden Township, Upper Canada on November 27, 1854. He achieved prominence when he was appointed postmaster General of Canada in 1905. He served as minister of Labour in the Laurier Cabinet in 1905 and as minister of Justice from 1906 to 1911. In the early 1900s, he was part of a Commission that argued the Alaskan/Canadian boundaries. In 1910, he acted as British Agent in the North American Coast Fisheries arbitration at The Hague. For that service he received a Knighthood and became Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth K.C.M.G. (Knight Commander of St Michael and St George).

He nominated Mackenzie King for the leadership of the Liberal Party, resulting in King later becoming Prime Minister of Canada. He was called to the Canadian Senate in 1923 where he served until February 13, 1952, when he passed to the Grand Lodge Above.

M.W.Bro. Frederick Weir Harcourt G.M. (1856-1939)

Barrister. Initiated in Ionic May 7, 1889; W.M. Ionic 1898. G.M. 1919-1921. In his first report to Grand Lodge he noted an unprecedented increase in membership with 9,000 initiations. May I sound a note of warning? he said to Masters and Members of every Lodge, Guard your portals with unremitting diligence. Do not admit any applicant without first making the most careful investigation. Remember, one black sheep may taint the whole flock. Such is your duty to the Craft. He reported that the Grand Secretary had compiled a new digest of rulings; that John Ross Robertson's Masonic Library had been handed to him and he had arranged for it to be kept safe in the Toronto Masonic Temple.

He maintained a hectic pace of hundreds of visitations, explaining that it is the right of every Lodge, some time during its existence, to have a visit from the Grand Master. Harcourt Lodge No. 581, GRC - established in 1921 - was named after him

Bro. Lt. Col. John Keiller Mackay (1888-1970)

Initiated in Ionic Lodge in 1925. He, was born on July 11, 1888, in Pictou, N.S., educated at the Royal Military College of Canada

and earned his B.A. in 1912 at St. Francis Xavier University. His LLB was earned at Dalhousie University. Serving overseas in World War I, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and commanded the 6th Brigade C.F.A., in 1916. From 1917 to 1918 he commanded the MacKay Group of three mobile brigades of artillery. Twice wounded and three times mentioned in dispatches, he won the D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Order).

Called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1922 and Ontario in 1923 (K.C. 1933). Bro Mackay practiced law in Toronto and became a specialist in criminal law. He was appointed a judge of the Ontario Supreme Court in 1935 and of the Provincial Court of Appeal in 1950 and was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, in 1957.

R.W.Bro. Major C. Stephen Fox-Revet, CD, KCLJ, GOMLJ, chairman of the window committee of St Andrews Presbyterian Church, addressed a large congregation gathered for the dedication of a commemorative window at St Andrew's church The Order of St Lazarus is Military, and Hospitaler. Many of us are no longer too military: we are more like Don Quixote than Sir Galahad. Our blades are rusty. Lt. Col. John Mackay DSO, filled the military portion of our Order perfectly, as he was a distinguished artillery hero in the first world war. As a renowned student of Shakespeare, the Bible and Robert Burns, he was a typical Victorian courtier with great charm and wit. He joined Ionic Lodge No. 25 G.R.C. in 1925, and was a staunch supporter of Masonry until his death in 1970. He lived his life according to the Masonic Rule and Line and harmonized his conduct by the principles of morality and virtue. To make his office more representative of the community, he appointed the first Jewish Aide de Camp in Canada, if not the British Empire, Col. the Hon. Barry Shapiro who is present, as is Mrs. Anne Lazare Mirvish, a close friend of the Mackays whose wonderful Bust of Keiller is on display in the Community Hall

Bro. Edward Earle Shouldice (1890-1965)

Surgeon, affiliated with Ionic in 1931. As a student physician, he was initiated in University Lodge No. 496 on Jan. 22, 1914.

He was born Oct. 3, 1890, in Chesley, Ontario. His parents sent him to Victoria College, Toronto, in 1910 to study for the ministry. Dutifully, he followed this course for an unhappy year, but finally he persuaded his family to let him enroll in the medical course at the University of Toronto in 1911. He was graduated in 1916 and went

overseas in the Army in 1918, returning a year later with the rank of Captain.

Dr Shouldice established a medical practice in Toronto on his return and was appointed lecturer in anatomy at the University of Toronto. He remained affiliated with the University for 27 years. He had a disconcerting habit of introducing methods of treating patients, which upset time-honored theories and those faculty members who adamantly adhered to those theories.

As late as the 1930's, a person whose appendix had ruptured was in danger of dying from general peritonitis through dehydration. Dr Shouldice reasoned and proved that introduction of normal saline into the body of a person suffering from peritonitis would prevent that person's death. Today, the use of normal saline given intravenously is standard practice in hospitals. He pioneered in the cure of pernicious anemia, in research on intestinal obstruction, in operations to ease pressure in hydrocephalic cases and in his two greatest achievements: early ambulation (getting the patient up soon after an operation, and his world-renowned techniques for hernia repair.

World War II set the stage for Dr Shouldice's second great achievement. From 1940 to 1945 he was consulting surgeon for the Army. The Army was rejecting many young men who were otherwise physically fit because they needed hernia repair. Dr Shouldice volunteered his operative services and a close friend, Charles Rathgeb, offered to pay hospital expenses for these recruits through the Red Cross. The patients were up and around constantly and had the clips removed from their incisions 24 to 48 hours after the operations.

By the time the war ended in 1945, a large number persons had requested hernia repair and these patients were waiting but local hospitals were filled with war casualties. Dr Shouldice wanted facilities where he could improve his hernia repair technique. The solution was to establish his own hospital and shortly before he left the Army in 1945, a nursing home at 626 Church Street appeared for sale. An operating room was set up in an altered bedroom. In 1953, the 135-acre Thornhill estate of the late George McCullough, a Toronto newspaper publisher, was purchased and remodeled as a second hospital.

World-wide recognition of Dr Shouldice's contributions to

medicine came during the 20 years after the founding of the Surgery. He was invited to lecture and demonstrate his technique for hernia repair throughout the world. What began as a small six-bed surgical centre in downtown Toronto has grown, out of demand, into a unique, specialized, world referral centre, with 89 beds and five operating rooms staffed by 10 surgeons. Over 300,000 hernias have been repaired. More than 7,000 hernia patients are treated every year.

V.W.Bro. The Hon. Dana H. Porter (1901-1967).

Initiated in Ionic 1928. V.W.Bro. Porter was installed as Master of Ionic Lodge in December 1941. He was appointed Grand Senior Deacon in 1952. Dana Porter was born in Toronto on January 14, 1901. The son of Dr George D Porter, medical director of Harthouse and Lena Harris, he was educated at the University of Toronto (B.A. 1921) and at Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. 1923). He was called to the Ontario Bar in 1926 and was a member of the Law Firm of Fennel, Porter & Davis, where he specialized in litigation, until 1944.

Entering politics as a Conservative, he represented the constituents of Toronto St George in the Ontario Legislature for five consecutive terms and was, for 14 years, an influential member of the Provincial cabinet.

Bro. Porter served under three Premiers as: Minister of Planning and Development 1944-1948; Minister of Education 1948-1951; Provincial Secretary 1948-1949; Attorney-General 1949-1955 and Treasurer of Ontario 1955-1958. Prime Minister John Diefenbaker appointed him Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario on February 1, 1958. In 1947 he instituted, in the face of objection from Ottawa, the airlift that brought 10,000 British immigrants to the Province. In 1950, he introduced the Bill that legalized Sunday sports in Ontario. In 1953 he received the B'nai B'rith Humanitarian Award. He headed the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance from 1961 to 1964.

In 1964 he delivered the judgment that lifted the ban on the notorious novel *Fanny Hill*, by John Cleland (1709-1789). Bro. Porter was installed as First Chancellor of the University of Waterloo in June 1960 where the Library is named in his honour.

R.W.Bro. Donald Methuen Fleming (1905-1986)

R.W.Bro. Fleming was born in Exeter, Ont, son of Louis Charles Fleming and Maud Margaret Wright. He received his early education

in Galt, where his father taught mathematics at Galt Collegiate Institute and from which he graduated, at 16, after winning the first Carter Scholarship for Waterloo County. He came to Toronto that same year, 1921, as a student in Arts at University of Toronto. He won the Alexander MacKenzie Scholarship in Political Science in both his second and third years, thus establishing two more firsts. He graduated in Arts in 1925 as a winner of the highest award in that faculty, namely the Governor-General's Gold Medal for General Proficiency, and he was also awarded the Breuls Gold Medal for Political Science. Mr. Fleming then enrolled at Osgoode Hall Law School, and after winning two more scholarships, in 1926 and 1927 respectively, graduated from there in 1928 with the Silver Medal and the Christopher Robinson Memorial Scholarship.

He was called to the Ontario Bar in 1928 (K.C. 1944), served on City Council, The Board of Trade and The Board of Education.. A Conservative in politics was elected in 1945 to represent Toronto-Eglinton in the Canadian House of Commons and retained that seat in succeeding elections, including the election of June 1957, following which he joined the Diefenbaker Cabinet as minister of Finance. Bro. Fleming was a contender for the party leadership in 1948 and 1956. He was active in the YMCA and was Trustee of the Toronto General Hospital, a director of the Canadian National Exhibition and a Senator of the University of Toronto. In 1933 he married Alice Mildred, daughter of William C. Watson of Toronto. They had two sons and one daughter.

He was initiated in Ionic Lodge in 1937 and was installed as Master in 1952. He was strictly opposed to any kind of discrimination, once giving members of the Lodge a choice between his presence or blackballing a candidate.

R.W.Bro. Herbert Allan Borden Leal O.C. Q.C. (1917-1999)

R.W.Bro. H. Allan Leal was born on June 12, 1917 in Beloeil, Quebec and married the former Muriel Clemens on March 21, 1942.

A very active man, his hobbies were sailing, fishing, golf and skiing. This dominance of sporting activities is no surprise when it is realized that Allan went to McMaster University on an Ontario Hockey Association scholarship, where he played defence and was a team captain in 1940. He also played football for McMaster and was a member of its 1940 championship squad. He was also a member of the 1938 boxing team and won the inter-collegiate heavy

weight title in that sport and is a charter member of McMaster's sports Hall of Fame.

One of two Ontario Rhodes Scholars in 1940, Bro. Leal attended Osgoode Hall and was called to the bar in 1948. He received his LL.M at the Law School of Harvard University. He has received honorary degrees from McMaster, York, Dalhousie, and the University of Western Ontario, and was made McMaster's Chancellor in 1977.

The list of Bro. Leal's professional positions and activities is vast, suffice it to say he has been: Lecturer, Professor and Dean of Osgoode Hall Law School; member and vice-chairman of the Ontario Law Reform Commission; special advisor to the Premier on constitutional matters. He served with distinction with the Royal Canadian Artillery in WWII and retired with the rank of Captain. He is a member of the Order of Canada and was made an Officer of that prestigious and distinguished body.

Masonically, Allan Leal was initiated, passed and raised in Ionic Lodge No. 25 G.R.C. in 1952 and was installed as Master in 1966. He was a member of the Board of General Purposes from 1970 through to 1976. During the years 1972-1979 he served on a very important committee of Grand Lodge, charged with the reviewing and rewriting of the Book of Constitution. A task in which his well trained and highly skilled legal mind was of great value to our craft. Anyone who has done a comparison of the present and previous versions of the Book of Constitution realizes that the committee has done its task well.

R.W.Bro. C. Stephen Fox-Revett (1922-2005)

Initiated in Ionic on March 5, 1958. Installed as Master in 1972. In 1984 the Brethren of Toronto District 3 elected him their D.D.G.M.

Stephen was born in England on May 21, 1922, went to the USA in 1929 and lived in Chicago and San Francisco until 1933 when he came with his father to Canada. His mother had died in California. He was educated at St. Andrew's College and Jarvis Collegiate. Wrote his senior matriculation (Grade XIII) exams in uniform and left with the active army immediately afterwards as a gunner. He received his commission in 1943 and proceeded overseas to England, Italy, France and other parts of Europe. After the war he continued serving with the Militia while attending university. In the summer of

1947 he hitch-hiked across Canada and the Peace River District where he traded furs and hides with the Indians. Years later he was trading cocoa beans, again with the natives, but this time in West Africa where he survived two revolutions in what is now Ghana.

On returning to Canada he joined the Export Division of Coleman Lamp & Stove and for five years traveled the Caribbean, Mexico and South America. He married in 1952 and raised four children. Fifty years later he and Joan boast of eleven grandchildren. He passed to the Grand Lodge Above Saturday, February 19, 2005. At the time of his death he was still practicing real estate and was actively involved with the Order of St. Lazarus, Ionic Lodge, the Royal Canadian Legion, Trinity College and Christ Church Deer Park. He was an Aide-de-camp to six Lieutenant Governors of Ontario.

Conclusion

It can be concluded from this presentation that many prominent, high achieving individuals have embraced Masonry and have found its tenants and principles of value.

These Brethren despite obviously busy schedules and heavy responsibilities outside the Craft found time, in many instance, to be very active contributing Masons.

We should look to their example for inspiration and recognize the great value that Masonry brings to the world at large and the fraternity in particular.

OUR DEPARTED BRETHREN

We have been notified of the following members
who have passed to the Grand Lodge Above

GORDON ROBERT BRITTAIN

Toronto

Georgina Lodge No. 343

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above March 7, 2006

CHARLES G. COPELAND

Weston

Kilwinning Lodge No. 565

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above February 25, 2006

KENNETH GEORGE CRAWLEY

Scarborough

Riverdale John Ross Robertson Lodge No. 494

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above May 10, 2006

DOUGLAS ARTHUR DALE

Kingston

Royal Edward Lodge No. 585

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above April 1, 2006

*We give thanks for the privilege of knowing them
and sharing in their lives*

OUR DEPARTED BRETHREN

We have been notified of the following members
who have passed to the Grand Lodge Above

ARNOLD BRIAN GEORGE

Cayuga

Fort William Lodge No. 415

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above October 27, 2005

WILLIAM LEONARD McNEIL

Milton

Melita Lodge No. 605

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above March 22, 2005

GORDON ARTHUR MONK

Minden

Arcadia Lodge No. 440

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above September 18, 2006

WARREN OTTO MULACK

Sudbury

Espanola Lodge No. 527

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above September 7, 2005

*We give thanks for the privilege of knowing them
and sharing in their lives*

OUR DEPARTED BRETHREN

We have been notified of the following members
who have passed to the Grand Lodge Above

JOHN HAROLD JAMES SAUNDERS

Mississauga

Georgina Lodge No. 343

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above October 18, 2005

FLOYD WALKER

Lakefield

Richmond Hill Lodge No. 23

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above October 6, 2005

CHARLES HENRY WATSON

Caledon East

Cathedral Lodge No. 643

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above January 5, 2006

GEORGE PERCIVAL ROBERT WEBSTER

Scarborough

St. Aidan's Lodge No. 567

Passed to the Grand Lodge Above September 18, 2006

*We give thanks for the privilege of knowing them
and sharing in their lives*



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1982 George E. Zwicker †
1983 Balfour Le Gresley
1984 David C. Bradley
1985 C. Edwin Drew
1986 Robert S. Throop
1987 Albert A. Barker
1988 Edsel C. Steen †
1989 Edmund V. Ralph
1990 Donald B. Kaufman
1991 Wilfred T. Greenhough †
1992 Frank G. Dunn
1993 Stephen H. Maizels
1994 David G. Fletcher
1995 Kenneth L. Whiting
1996 Larry J. Hostine
1997 George A. Napper
1998 Gordon L. Finbow
1999 P. Raymond Borland
2000 Donald L. Cosens
2001 William C. Thompson
2002 Donald A. Campbell
2003 Carl M. Miller
2004 John H. Hough
2005 Ebrahim Washington

* Demitted † Deceased

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